## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

Austria to Occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VAIN TURKISH PROTEST.

Greece to Have a Hearing To-Day.

HONORS TO STANLEY IN PARIS.

Mutiny and Murder on Board a British Ship at Sea.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 29, 1878. A Berlin despatch states that the sitting of the Congress yesterday lasted three hours. Prince Gortschakoff was present. It was decided, in ac cordance with a proposal of the British plenipotentiaries, to intrust to Austria the task of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina in the interests of the peace of Europe. The duration of the occupation was not fixed, and full liberty is left to Austria in regard to the organization of the provinces. It is celleved, however, that she will follow the plans drawn up at the Constantinopie Conference. ANDRASSY LEAVES IT TO THE CONGRESS.

The Times' Berlin correspondent reports that on the opening of the sitting on Friday, Count Andrassy read a memorandum setting forth the alarm and expense caused to Austria by the continued disturbances in Bosnia. He did not ask for annevation-he only begged the Congress to find some

Lord Salisbury then proposed that Austria be harged to occupy both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all the pienipotentiaries assented thereto except the Turkish, who read a memorandum declaring that Turkey could not possibly consent. She was only bound by the Treaty of San Stofsno, the limits of which were exceeded by the present demand. Turkey herseif w-s able to protect and administer Bosnia, and the Turkish plenipotentiaries had formal instructions BEACONSPIELD'S ADMONITION.

Lord Beaconsfield declared that England could not but adhere to Lord Salisbury's proposal. He reminded the Turks that they had previously been mable to maintain order in the provinces under discussion. Prince Bismarck urged the Turks to ask for fresh instructions.

ANOTHER VERSION. The Daily Telegraph's Berlin despatch, in direct conflict with the Times' despatches, asserts that the Turkish protest against the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is so forcible that the Congress has left the question in abeyance. The Russians are reported to be willing to make Batoum a tree port if no objection is made to the annexation of Bessarabia.

SAPER TO PIGHT THAN TO YIELD. In this connection another correspondent says it is known that the Sultan has repeatedly expressed grave doubts as to whether, in view of the feeling of the populace in Constantinople, it was not safer to resist than to yield.

The Congress nominated a commission to draw. up the final report of its proceedings. It has declared in lavor of the independence of Servia, subject, however, to a proviso for the amehoration of the treatment of the Jews.

AUSTRIA OPPOSED TO MONTENEGRO. At to-day's sitting the Montenegrin question will be discussed. From casual remarks of Count Andrassy it would seem that he intends to resist to the utmost even the reasonable demands of Montenegro.

SERVIA MUST PREE THE JEWS. es unanimously adopted a or the French plenipotentiaries that Europe should refuse to recognize the independence of Servia unless the Servian Jews were relieved from their present disabilities. The Congress decided to appoint a commission to examine into the question of aggrandizement of Servia. The aggrandizement of Montenegro will probably also be referred

THE TURKS PROTEST. Count Zichy, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassad to Constantinople, visited the Grand Vizier, Savet Pacha, at seven o'clock yesterday morning. An extraordinary Cabinet Council was subsequently held, under the presidency of the Sultan, at which the question of the Austrian occupation of Bosma and Herzegovina was discussed, resulting in an order being sent to the Turkish plenipotentiaries in the Berin Congress to protest against such occupation without the period of its duration being previously fixed. The Council lasted the whole

SOLICITOUS POR BUSSLA'S HONOR. The Times despatch from Berlin states that at Wednesday's sitting of the Congress, the plenipotentiaries at the request of Count Schouvaloff, who considered the matter one touching the nations or of Russia, consented to the withdrawal of the motion on which they had agreed—that the Russians should evacuate their positions within

SIGNIFICANT AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS. The Vienna Presse says that in consequence of the violation of the frontier near Livno by Turkish troops the frontier town of Bilibrig has been occupied by a force of Dalmatian landwehr. Military gazines are being constructed at Agram, and the provision contractors have been ordered to deliver at the Agram Railway station, by the 15th of July, provisions for 50,000 men and forage for

PEACEPUL SIGNS IN ENGLAND. A letter from Portsmouth states that orders have been issued to stop the entry of fresh hands for employment in the ship yard, and that measures will be at once taken to reduce the expenditures of the yard. It is also understood that the intended autumn manœuvres will be abandoned this

year, retrenchment being the order of the day. GORTSCHAKOPP TO REMAIN. A telegram from Berlin says all reports concerning the departure of Prince Gortschakoff from that

city are unfounded. GREECE TO BE HEARD On Saturday the Congress will hear the views of the Greek plenipotentiaries, who on Thursday re

ceived the necessary credentials. ONLY A TEMPORARY SEPTLEMENT The general impression in high Russian circles is that the Congress will result in temporary relief

but not in a real settlement ROUMANIA HOPELESS, A despatch to the Vienna Political Correspon

dence says that the Roumanian delegates in Berlin have abandoned hope and are about to return to SERVIA UNBASY.

General Fadates has handed the Servian govern ment \$600,000, the balance of the war expenses guaranteed by Russia. The proposed Austrian oc ennation of Bosnia and Herzegovina causes uni versal uneasiness in Servia and the military

TURKISH MARAUDERS IN THESSALY. News has been received in Athens that a numer ous body of Turkish troops is marauding Thessaly. The Greek Ministry, fearing it will be impossible to restrain the army if the Turks pursue the Christians to the frontier, has made complaint to the

STANLEY HONORED IN PARIS. The HEBALD correspondent in Paris telegraphs

under date of last night as follows:- "There was a crowded meeting of the French Geographical So-ciety to-night for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of the society's gold medal to Henry M. Stanley as a mark of appreciation for his great work. A number of eminent men of letters, public functionaries and distinguished scientific men were present. The medal was presented to Mr. Stanley with a complimentary address and the great explorer made a long speech in reply, thanking the society for the honor done him. He was enthusiistically cheered and felt very much gratified at the warmth of his reception."

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA. The HERALD correspondent at Belfast telegraphs that on Thursday night the British ship James S. Wright, Captain Crowell, arrived in that port from Pulladelphia, with two of the crew in Irons. The captain reports that a mutiny broke out on board shortly after leaving Philadelphia, in the course of which the boatswain was murdered. The two men in irons were charged with the murder.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPROMISE A despatch from Vienna dated Thursday says:- "An imperial sanction given to-day to all the laws respecting the Austro-Hungarian compromise. This difficulty, a matter which occupied both the Parliaments more than two years, may be regarded as settled."

The Morning Post announces that the Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King George of Hanover, has not abandoned his rights to the throne, and no arrangement has been made between him and the Prussian government, as reported.

THE DEAD QUEEN OF SPAIN. King Alfonso has received telegrams of condolence from all the European courts. All the shops were closed on Tuesday. The theatres have ceased playing and business on the Exchange is suspended. It has in state three days. The funeral will probably take place next week.

REMOVED TO THE ESCURIAL.

The remains of the Queen of Spain were removed to the Escurial yesterday with great ceremony. In the city the streets along the line of the tuneral proces sion were filled with vast crowds of silent and mourn ACTION OF POPE LEO.

The Italia of Rome states that Pope Leo will cele brate a solemn requiem mass in the Sistine Chape for the repose of the soul of the late Queen of Spain. PRECAUTIONS IN GRENANY.

The Reichsanzeiger of Berlin announces that strangers arriving in Berlin must be provided with pass

INTERNATIONAL PIGEON MATCH.

CAPTAIN A. H. BOGARDUS VS. MR. CHOLMON-DRIMY-PENNELL, IN LONDON-ONE HUNDRED RIRDS PACE FOR THEFE HUNDRED POUNDS A SIDE - BOGARDUS THE WINNER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] LONDON, June 28, 1878.
The international pigeon match between Captain A. H. Bogardus, the famous American shot, and Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell, member of the Hurlingham Park and Gun clubs and winner of the grand prize at Monaco, took place to-day. It resulted in a victory for Captain Bogardus, he having killed seventy birds to Mr. Pennell's sixty-eight.

The shooting took place in the Gun Club enclosure upon Wormwood Scrubs, the conditions being as tollows:-To shoot for £300 a side; 100 birds each; 30 yards rise; five traps, five yards apart; double guns inal match, with the exception of the amount of the stake money, which was fixed at \$1,000 a side, but when Captain Bogardus arrived in London Mr. Pennell desired the sum to be increased to that named above, which request was finally agreed to by the

Throughout the match was splendidly contested stood:—Bogardus—killed, 36; missed or fallen out of bounds, 14. Pennell—killed, 25; missed or fallen out of bounds, 15. This placed the American one shead and the shooting had been of the most even charac ter, Bogardus scarcely ever more than one or two birds ahead. When eighty birds had been shot at by each Pennell had turned the tables on the Captain and led him a bird. Up to this point, and in fact even to the end, it was impossible to predict which of the shooters would prove the winner. In the next ten birds Bogardus again was the best man, as he led his opponent one, and in the last ten he increased this by one more, leaving him the winner by two birds. As was mutually agreed the Gun Club furnished the birds for both shooters.

after visiting the Exposition will give exhibitions of his skill in shooting. He has challenged any one in the world to shoot at 100 birds, for any valuable stake, from £50 to £200 a side, half to be shot at under American and half under English rules, Bell's Life to be stakeholder and appoint the referee. The Captain has put up a torfett of £20 as a token of his slocerity. This challenge will remain open until

Captain Bogardus will also back his son who is thirteen years of age, to shoot any boy in the world of his years, either at glass balls or pigeons, for any reasonable amount.

CUBA.

PESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF THE PACIFICATION-GOOD PERLING OF THE CUBANS-THE PROM-TRED REPORMS

A letter received in this city and dated Havana June 22, says:-"The public festivities in celebration of peace on the Island of Cubs will be ever memorable to the inhabitants of Havana, not only for the splender of the dis play, but especially for the spontaneous demonstra-tion of returning feelings of fraternity between Spaniards and Cubans. With very few exception the Cubans express themselves in public as well as private as fully satisfied that the war has come to an nd, and unanimously praise the behavior of Genera Martinez-Campos and the delicate way in which he has reconciled the Cubana to their position; their self-love has remained intact, they have been treated as loss worthy of consideration and they have ed, or will attain in principle, the liberties for which they took up arms. It is doubtful whether by the mere force of arms the Spaniards would have attained peace by the time; a campaign without any betties has cost the nation 80,000 men. The troops iought against the climate and the island is a vast comstery. It needed just the combination of the experience of two such men as Jovellar and Martinez-Campos to comprehend what was to be done. Five steamers are reported on the way from Spain to carry home troops. It is supposed that Martinez-Campos will inaugurate his government by the reduction of expenses in all branches of the public service, and it is said that he have given up one-half of his own yearly salary as Captain General of the Island of Cuba. which they took up arms. It is doubtful whether by

of Caba.

"The various proclamations issued to the inhabitants and soldiers were well received, and the promised reforms are being prepared by the government. The heat is most intense, but the general health of the city thus far has not been seriously affected."

MAMORA RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1878. Persons who have returned from Para by the steamer Rio Janeiro, report that break bone fever prevailed among the Mamora Railroad censtructors sent out by the Messre. Collins, of this city, and that much dissatisfaction existed because of alleged ill-treatment by the overseers. They also re port that Bolivia now desires to withdraw her conession to the contractors, and, in consequence, a cession to the contractors, and, in consequence, a legal embargo has been placed upon the funds in the Bank of England. Mr. Philip collins, the senior contractor, upon being interviewed to night, makes a general denial of the stories of lit treatment, and says that the fever is a climatic visitation, and although severe only two deaths have occurred. He size states that while the Bolivian government had shown some intent to change the concession it was now beyond their power to do so, and that the Centractors must be paid out of the funds in the Bank of England.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON SURVIVORS.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 28, 1878. The Society of Andersenville Prison Survivors will hold its annual reunion at Wilkesbarre, July 2. Delegations of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet members at the various trains and escort them to CHINA AND JAPAN.

AMERICAN CONSULAR TROUBLES-CHINESE EMI-GRATION TO HAWAII - JAPANESE NOTES. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28, 1878. The steamer Beigic, from Houg Kong via Yoka-ama, has arrived here bringing the following

news:-Hows:—
HONG HONG, May 27, 1878.

O. B. Bradford, of the Shanguai Consulate notoriety, went to America by the steamer Beigic. Miniater Seward will follow at the end of the monthBoth have been summoned for examination at Wash

ter Seward will follow at the end of the month. Both have been summoned for examination at Wash incton.

Prince Kung retains the chief position in the Tsung It Yamen, but is stripped of his rank and dignities. A proclamation by the Vicercy of Cauton announces that attempts by Chinese to lure emigrants on false pretences to Peru, or the Sandwich Islands or elsewhere, will be punished by instant doath.

NOTES PROM JAPAN.

Advices from Yokonama to June 7 state that the son of the late Minister Okubo, who was murdered May 14, has been promoted to the class of Herediary Nobles; likewise the son of the late Minister Kido, who died a year ago white in the Emperor's personal service, General Sago Garemicue, Japanese commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition, has been appointed member of the Imperial Council and Minister of Public Instruction. Admiral Kawamura, who was long Vice Minister of the Navy, has been appointed Minister and member of the Imperial Council and Minister of Public Instruction. A French corvette has visited Fusan, in Corea, to inquire concerning the party of French missionaries, who are believed to be held in continement in the capital. No satisfactory intelligence was obtained, as the Corea officials took a hostile attitude and declared themselves prepared to resist invasion.

Mori, formerly Jupanese Envoy at Washington, and lately Minister at Pezin, is about to be made Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Admiral Patterson and staff are now in Yokohama.

The only property left by the late Minister Okubo was \$140 in Japanese currency. He had recently mortgaged his private residence to make up the \$5,000 which he sent just before his death to Satsuma for the support of the schools and the relief of sufferers by the civit war last year.

DOM PEDRO.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY OF BRAZIL TO THE STEAMER CITY OF RIO DE JANIIRO - REPORT OF AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS PRESENT-FRIEND-LY FEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1878. Captain A. K. Mayo, United States Navy, writes to the Secretary of the Navy from Rio Janeiro under date of the 4th inst., reporting his arrival there in the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro on May 29. The Hartford, which vessel Captain Mayo is to command, is en route to Rio from Montevidea. VISIT FROM DOM PEDRO.

On the 34 inst. the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, with many of their Ministers of State, inspected the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro prior to accepting the mail service from the line of which she is held to be the representative steamer. By invitation of Colonel Tisdai the naval officers present were Lieutentant Commander F. M. Green, commanding the Guard; Passed Assistant Paymaster Harris, of the Naval Depot at Rio. and Captain Mayo. Through the courtesy of Minister Hilliard these gentlemen were presented to their imperial implesties. Her Majesty spoke in the most friendly terms of this country, of its manufacturing interests, &c., all of which impressed Captain Mayo that she had been an intelligent travellor and visitor to the United States two years ago. with many of their Ministers of State, inspected the

PRINDSHIP OF BRAZIL.

The principal officers of the Empire assured Captain Mayo or the iriendahip of Brazil for the United States and of the desire to encourage every legitimate method for promoting commercial relations between the two countries. the two countries.

The Guard arrived at Rio on the 2d inst, and the

Essex was en route to that port from Montevidee. The health of the squadron is good. The yellow fever has utsappeared from Rio and the quarantine of that port has been raised at Montevideo.

THE SALE OF CIGARS.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ADVERSE TO AN ORDER OF COMMIS-SIONER RAUM.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1878. In the United States District Court, this morning, Judge Giles decided in the case of Frederick Dotterweich, on trial for violation of the Internal Revenue laws relating to the sale of cigars, that the traverser was not guilty, and so instructed the jury. This case was intended to test the legality of the order of United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum requiring eigar makers to separate their factories and stores by a substantial partition. DECIDED TO RESIST.

The order was issued to take effect May 1, 1878, and being calculated, as alleged by the cigarmakers, to greatly interfere with their pusiness, they decided to est it. Dotterweich accordingly, on the 24th of April, test it. Dotterweich accordingly, on the 24th of April, 1878, then having a manufacturer's and dealer's licease, notified the Collector of Internal Revenue that he had decided to resist the order and had withdrawn the partition in his premises No. 178 Draid Hill avenue and would use the entire room as a manufactory. On the same day he soid a cigar and piece of tobacco. May I succeeding, he renewed his manufacturer's beense, but was refused the special licease, although he tendered the money. He then limited his sales to cigars of his own make and was indicted. In rendering his decision Judge Giles said there were many inconsistencies in the law, but he held that the Commis-

TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

ATTORNEY GENERAL S. HOONMAKER DIFFINES THE LAW IN REFERENCE TO ASSESSMENTS ON TRUST PROPERTY.

ALBANY, June 28, 1878.

in reply to a question propounded by State Asessor Briggs Autorney General Schoonmaker has just rendered an opinion upon the assessment of peronal property, held by agents or trustees, which will be of especial interest to local assessors throughout the State, who are now just engaged in the work o assessing, and to all owners and agents or trustees of such property. The Attorney General quotes chapter 176, section 2. Laws of 1851, and says:- : his statute is clear and explicit, and under its provisions personal property in the actual control of any agent or trustee designated by the act must be assessed to him, and cannot be fawfully assessed against the owner or gent in possession the absence or residence elsewhere of the owner is presumed, and the possession by an of the owner is presumed, and the possession by an agent must be controlling and authoritative as the representative of the principal. A mere superintendence by an agent under a resident owner is not possession or control under this statute. In cases of possession by any of the trustees mentioned under the act, the residence of the person beneficially interested is immaterial. The assessment must be to the trustee without regard to the residence of the cratai que trust. The policy or object of the enactment evidently is that the locality where the property is situated and protected by the local authorities shall have the benefit of the tagatrust. The policy or object of the enaction of the conditions that the locality where the property is situated and protected by the local authoration and have the benefit of the taxation or some equivalent for the burden of protection, and that the remedies for collection may be enforced against the property. " " The rule is the same it the owner be a non-resident of the State. " " The same rule also applies to decis, and choses in action held by an agent under like circumstances. " " The provision of the act in declaring that "in no case small property so held under either of these trusts be assessed against any other person" (than the agent, &c.), would seem to be conclusive that the owner, who resides in another town or county, cannot be assessed at the place of his residence or elsewhere for such property. This principle has been applied to personal property both of tangible character and of investments of capital owned by residents of this State and held by agents in other States. The resident owner is not taxed for such property.

in other States. The resident owner is not taxed for such property.

There are exceptional cases, however, under par-ticular statutes where an agent cannot be assessed, but the property must be assessed in the mode pre-scribed in the special act. Bank shares and personal property owned by corporations which are taxable upon their capital stock are exceptions of this charac-ter. But where no special method is fixed by statute the general rule established by the act of 1851 must covern assessments.

SCHOONMAKER, Jr., Attorney General. IS THE COMPANY SOLVENT?

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28, 1878.

Argument was made to-day at Schenectady, before Judge Landon, by the Attorney General, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Universal Life Insurance Company, he claiming that the company is insoi

ance of orders of the Court it had obtained releases or nearly one-haif of all the outstanding policies and other debts of the company, and that it other debts of the company, and that it was conse-quently in a solvent condition. Several policy heiders also petitioned to allow the scaling process and per mit the company to attempt to re-establish its busi-

JUDGE PAGE ACQUITTED.

Sr. Patt., Minn., June 28, 1878. Judge Sherman Page, of the Tenth Judicial district of this State, was impeached for official misconduct by the House of Representatives last winter. He has been on trial before the Senate since May 23, and was acquitted to-night on all of the ten articles presented. The highest vote for conviction upon the articles was 23 to 15—not the constitutional two-thirds.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

Details of the Battle with the Bannocks.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Four Whites Killed and Two Wounded.

THE KLAMATHS ON THE WARPATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 1878. In the recent attack of Major Bernard's comman upon the hostile Indians the latter are reported to have had in the fight 1,500 warriors. The Indiaus were not aware of the presence of the soldiers, and their stock was unguarded. Bernard, addressing his troops, informed them that they were close to the enemy and could whip them. He charged his men not to retreat; if as well die by shots fired by savages as by our men. The soldiers went silently forward and attacked the savage force, which was three times greater than ours When within five hundred yards of the enemy the order was given to charge. Captain McGregor's con pany was near at hand, and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay. Large numbers of them were

A single handed conflict took place between Bearskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of Captain McGregor's company. The sergeant finally killed his man. Between one and two o'c.ock of the morning of the 24th inst. the hostiles were compelled to retreat. They were pursued by Major Bernard ten miles. Generals Howard, Downey and Miles subse quently arrived on the ground, as also Captain Bennet and his company. They are all anxious for a fight. cut up and burned. The Indian camp was destroyed by the troops. Many of the hostiles were wounded Colonel Peerey's company, as well as all the other troops engaged, are reported to have done well. OUR LOSSES IN THE BATTLE.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Major Bernard's recent fight with the Indians at Curry Creek :--

THEODORE F. SCHULTZ, F company. W. S. MARRIOTT, F company. H. GRANDSINGER, A company. - MEYERS, a citizen scout, was also killed. WOUNDED. J GEORGE FOSFER, L company. GEORGE C. HANSOM, G company.

money and ammunition was captured. THE KLAMATH'S GOING ON THE WAR PATH-CITIZENS APPEALING TO THE ARMY.

All of the Frst cavalry. The Indian camp, with

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1878. The latest inteligence from Oregon is that the Klamath braves are getting restless and are eager to join in the war. They have stready commenced murder. ing settlers and stealing stock. The annexed telegram was received at the military headquarters to-

day:—

Salem, Oregon, June 28, 1878.

To Major General McDowkin, San Francisco;—
I have received the following despatch from Linkville, Oregon, dated June 28;—
A portion of the Indians of the Klamath reservation are hostile. The settlers of the Sprage River
Valley have been driven off. The settlers of Klamath
Basin and Lost liver are moving into Linkville. Five
settlers of Warner Vailey have been murdered. We
need protection. The troops at Fort Klamath should
not be removed. The ludians cast are working this
way. Please send arms here and authorize the enrolment of three companies of mounted milita to protuct the actiements of this section and prevent an
outbreak of the Indians on the reservations.

Signed by GEORGE MORSE,

GEORGE MORSE,
T. W. HAMAKER,
QUINCY A. BROORS,
J. S. FORHES,
H. M. TAATCHER,
LOUIS LUND,
S. B. CRANSTON,
S. F. G. CHADWICK, Governor of Oregon.
No orders have been given for the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Klaimath.

STRENGTH OF THE HOSTILES-INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL WHEATON. SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1878.

tary headquarters here and forwarded to that of-

SILVER CREEK, Oregon, June 25, 1878. tion with the discontested Indians north of them and with the Prutes under Oils and Eagan, near Junger Lake. Some Klamah's have joined them here, and some Umatillas have been sudoavering to form a junction; some have succeeded and are with them. General Howard is of opinion that the hostiles intend to move north, indiewing Silver Creek and striking the nearest route to the south fork of the Join Day River; thence up Granite Creek to Bridge Creek, joining the discontented Cay dzo and auch other Indians as may be in that vicinity. Fe provide for this contingency Grover will at once be sent to Walla Walls.

THE EXINFORCEMENTS.

The companies of cavairy now in the district of Clear Water, and those now under Major Sandford, will constitute this command in the field, viz.—E, by H, I and M companies; total 240 men, with such additions of infantry and cavairy as the District Commander may lunge proper to assign.

such additions of infantry and cavairy as the District Commander may jugge proper to assign, Major Sandford, with D and I companies, will not near Malheur City and go into camp on Willow Creek until the probabilities of the Indians going north are determined. If the Indians move north Major Sandford will move us command and join Grover. Hendire will come forward at once with the infantry and artillery battalions now moving forward. General Howard for the present will remain with this column, consisting of four companies of cavairy, two of artillery and seven of infantry—total, 450 men—and will follow right after the enemy, whichever way he may go.

go.
The Umatilias in Fox Valley are said to have

FIGHT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 28, 1878. A News special from Fert Sill, I. T., says:-"Deputy United States Marshal Hershon, of Fort Smith, Ark., came here after two Indians who were confined with a number of others on the Indian tarm, three miles from here. On learning his errand the Indiane sang a war song and attacked the Marahal with pistols und bowie knives. Quite a lively fight enused, during the affair may cause the Comanches to go on the war path."

PROJECTION OF MAIL ROUTES-THE ARMY UN-EQUAL TO THE TASK. WASHINGTON, June 28, 1878.

The Post Office Department recently received a tele gram from the contractor for the mail route between Kelton, Utab, and Boise City, Idaho, stating that the continuance of the service will be impossible without military protection from hostile Indiana This telegram was referred to the War Department, and the Postmaster General is to day in receipt of an official response in which the Secretary of War says that at this distance it cannot be decided what protection is really necessary or possible, but he is of the thorough protection of this route and the mail route from Boise to Winnemucca is far in excess of the number of men and horses available for any such purpose. He has, however, referred the matter to General McDowell, commanding at San Francisco. Secretary McCrary also takes occasion to say that all such applications should be made directly to the division or department commanders.

INDUCEMENTS TO BE OFFERED TO THE BED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL BANDS TO BECOME FARMERS.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1878. Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, for many years missionary a the Santee agency, Dakotan, telegraphs to the Secretary of the interior to-day his acceptance of an apthe Red Cloud and Spotted Tall Indians regarding their agriculture and stock raising. Colonel David A. JOHN COLLINS CANNOT BE PERFECT without CARL II. SCHULLE'S CANNOT ACID WATER OF CLUB SODA. final settlement where they can earn their support by

Haworth, formerly agent for the Klowa and Comeacue Indians, having previously accepted their appointments, Secretary Schurz to-day completed and issued his instructions to the commission. are directed to convene immediately at Yankton and proceed without delay to the agencies named, where they are to explain to the Indians in council the purport of the act of Congress and the precise nature of their instructions, the principa points being as follows:-The selections of land for the permanent location of these Indians are to be made with their own consent, having in view the requirements of arability, water, timber and accessibility to the Missouri River or the Union Pacific R irroad—the object of dest importance being, bowever, to find a sufficient quantity of good land to allow each head of a family or person over twenty-one years of age at least 160 acres. The Commissioners are instructed to explain to the Indians any location requiring a long wagon transportation will be unprofitable to them, because all the money paid for transportation will come out of the money they would otherwise receive for their

GOOD FAITH ENJOINED. Secretary Schurz, in the course of his instructions. informs the Commissioners that, in case the Indians differ with them as to choice of location, they must bear in mind that it is most important maintain perfect faith with in the performance of all promises beretofore made, t this will be the invariable rule of the government in its treatment of all the Indian tribes. In conclusion, the Commissioners are directed to ascertain and report to the department what the necessi ties of these Indians will be as to agricultural implements, stock, &c., and the facilities to be turnished to them to make them self-supporting.

A number of despatches have been exchanged between the Interior Department and the Sioux agencies during the past few days with a view to allaying al apprehensions of disagreement and disturbance, and no doubts are now entertained as to the complete success of the present undertaking.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 28, 1878. The reading of the printed evidence given in the Fitz John Porter case before the general court martial in 1863 was continued to-day by Auson Malthy, Bullett and Mr. Choate, having left for New York.

A telegram has been received from the War Department informing Professor Gardner, recorder of the court, that the Board should decide its own rules of proceeding, and if it decides to summon witnesses, civilians will be paid actual travelling expenses from the appropriation for contingencies of the army, and officers of the army summoned will be allowed mileage, payable by the Paymaster from the pay of the

After the above information was made known Mr. Maltby stated to the Board that among other docufrom President Lincoln to Judge Advocate Holt, requesting the latter to revise the proceedings of the court martial, and he asked the Board if they would not request the War Department to forward the same. Also to request General Pope to send the communications which were sent to him by General Patterson on the 29th of August, the day of the noted half-past feur f. M. order. The Board informed Mr. Maitby it would accede to his wishes.

A decument has appeared before the court, apparently with the sanction of the War Department, which is, in lact, an elaborate argument by General Pope upon the case of Porter as it stands, written in the light of the latest lacts that General Pope could obtain, but which document has not yet been made a record of the court. In addition to important Confederate testimony a number of telegrams are to be introduced in evidence which could not be obtained from President Lincoln to Judge Advocate Holt, re ons of preperty, was destroyed by the troops. Much

introduced in evidence which could not be obtained when the general court martial was in session. In an informal discussion this afternoon the Board resolved to adjourn from to-day until Monday, July S.

FIRES.

A BLAZZ IN A COTTON MILL.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 28, 1878. A fire broke out this forenoon in the three story orick building of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Comton yarn were destroyed, which will seriously cripple the gingham works, they being short of stock. The lors is from \$8,000 to \$12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 28, 1878. Reed Brothers & Co.'s leather and shoemakers supplies warehouse, on Main street, was damaged today by fire to the extent of \$12,000 to \$15,000. Fully insured in the Royal North American and North British Mercaptile.

FIRE FROM LIGHTNING. HARTVORD, Conn., June 28, 1878. J. S. Potter's lumber yard and barn at Warehouse Point were destroyed by lightning last night,

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

day on a warrant issued by Judge Donohue, charging bim with unlaw ully detaining and severely whipping boy called Robert Atkins. The complainant is M E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who charges that the Child was severely beaten and brunsed with a strap having a metal buckle attached. The prisoner strap having a metal buckle attached. The prisoner was held last night at Police Headquarters in delauit

ASSAULTED IN THE PARK

A married lady, who resides on Ninety-sixth street. near Eighth avenue, was assaulted yesterday by two men in the Ninety-sixth street crossing in Central Park. Her cries for help attracted the attention of an officer, who came to the woman's assistance. John Winters, one of a gang of men known as the "Hell's Kitchen Gang," was arrested on susp cross.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, 18 at the Albemarie. William D. Bishop, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the Park Avenue. John H Smyth, United States Minister to Liberia, is at the St. Denis. State Treasurer James Mackin, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue. General A. C. Ducat, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort. Secretary of the Commonwealth Henry B. Poirce, of Massachusotts, is at the St. Nicholas William M. Wadly, of Savaunab, and Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Clark, of Macon, Ga., are at the New York. John P. Gray, of Utica, is at the Hoffman, Commander Lormen, of the Russian navy, is at the Westminster. James Tillinghast, of Buffalo, is at the Windsor.

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